

NOT WHAT WAS HOPED FOR

Speaker Crisp Defends Recent Tariff Legislation.

BETTER THAN M'KINLEY'S LAW

He Says the Democratic Party Has Kept the Faith and Has No Fear of the People—Secretary Smith Makes a Speech in Op

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—A mass-meeting of Democrats was held in this city this evening. The principal features were the speeches of Speaker Crisp, reviewing the work of Congress, and of Secretary Hoke Smith against the free coinage of silver. Speaker Crisp declared his personal preference for the free coinage of silver. Much enthusiasm was displayed. Speaker Crisp said:

"When the Fifty-third Congress met I August of last year it was confronted with difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable. Trade was paralyzed, manufacturing had almost ceased, labor was idle, our banking institutions were failing and confidence, the life of our commerce, was almost entirely destroyed. In so far as this deplorable condition was attributable to legislation, the Republican party was responsible. For more than thirty years that party had made our financial and economic laws. Until the meeting of the Fifty-third Congress the Democracy was with

After briefly referring to the repeal of the Sherman act, Speaker Crisp continued:

"With our great struggle for tariff reform you are familiar. Thirty years of class legislation had built up, in this country, large trusts, large monopolies, and large combinations of capital. All these interests were arrayed against us, and in the bitter contest through which we passed were earnestly and actively aided by a compact Republican minority. All that wealth, all that energy and

all that great intelligence and capacity could do, was daily and hourly done to defeat the cause of the people. Under these conditions our progress was slow. Finally the question was presented in such a fashion that we must either accept the Senate amendments or a bill, thus permitting the odious McKinley law to remain upon the statute books. When we were convinced such was the true situation we did not hesitate a moment; we accepted the Senate amendments and so the bill became

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"This bill is not all we hoped for. It contains provisions we deplore, provisions which the House, by separate bill, immediately repealed, and yet, taken as a whole, it goes further in the direction of relief to a tax-ridden people than any bill that has been considered in any Congress since the war. Its redemp-

"In nearly every schedule there are large reductions. In the iron, steel, and woollen schedules there are many reductions exceeding 75 per cent. On the basis of the imports of 1913, and on other merchandise, there

tion of \$125,000,000. The bill provides that this is a reduction to the consumer of more than \$163,000,000. On sections, a felts, on common velvets, and on hundredths of other articles, the reduction is greater than 50 per cent. The bill places a tax on sugar. A large majority of the Democrats in the House opposed this, and as the bill passed to House sugar in all its forms is on the free list. The cane grower got no aid from the government, the sugar trust got no aid from the government.

I have thus outlined merely the provisions of the reform measures. I believe that the

the necessities of life. It to some extent opens our markets at home and enlarges our markets abroad. It promotes agriculture, encourages manufacturing, and it will add to the comfort of millions of our fellow citizens.

OTHER DEMOCRATIC ACHIEVEMENTS.

"We have repealed all Federal election laws which permitted the interference of outside interests in the election of our representatives."

...siders with our domestic affairs, and which were used only to defeat the will of the people. Henceforth Georgia as well as every other State will manage elections in accordance with their own laws, and elections will be free and fair.

"While we have not done all we hoped to do, we have done more in the past year to redress the wrongs of the people, we have done more for their relief than was ever done

any party in the same length of time in a country under the sun. These are bold words, yet I hold myself at all times ready to defend them. Coming into power at a time of panic, when business was at a standstill and when labor was unemployed, when our treasury was empty, with courage and fidelity we entered upon a struggle with the enemies of the people. We emerged from that struggle in this: We have repealed the McKinley law, we have grossly reduced the

dition, we have made living cheaper, we have made all money taxable, we have taxed on plus incomes, we have restored freedom of elections, we have reduced public expenditures, and we have declared ourding hostility to all trusts and monopolies organized for the oppression of the people.

"On these foundations we build our house on these issues we go before the people. If then we have 'fought the good fight,' to the victors belong the spoils of a new world."

SECRETARY SMITH'S REMARKS.

Secretary Smith's address was almost entirely devoted to the financial issue, and especially to the question of free silver coins which, he said, if carried to a successful conclusion would produce a terrible panic. Mr. Smith closed his speech with an appeal to the citizens of the State to remain true to the Democratic platform.

Telegraphic Brevities.
The court-martial for the trial of Capt. P. Goodwin, U. S. A., on charges of drunkenness, is in session at Vancouver Barracks.

Vice President Beggs, of the whisky trust, says concerning the proposition to resist an increase of 20 cents in the tax on whisky that no action had yet been taken by the company, but intimated that it will receive early consideration by the board of directors.

William and John McKinley, of this city, and James Charnley, of Chicago, have won the Lake Superior consolidated iron mine at Duluth, Minn., for \$620,000. They also

that fraud and misrepresentation were used to induce them to sell the McKinley mine to the Consolidated Company.

Prof. Helmholz Dying.
LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says that the death of P. Helmholz, who was stricken with paralysis some time ago, is hourly expected.

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"When the Fifty-third Congress met in August of last year it was confronted with difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable. Trade was paralyzed, manufacturing had almost ceased, labor was idle, our banking institutions were in a state of confusion, the life and soul of commerce was utterly dead. In so far as this deplorable condition was attributable to legislation, the Republican party was responsible. For more than thirty years that party had made our financial and economic laws. Until the meeting of the fifty-third Congress the Democracy was without power. The condition which confronted us, while not wholly, was largely due to evil legislation.

"With our great struggle for tariff reform you are familiar. Thirty years of class legislation had built up, in this country, large trusts, large monopolies, and large combinations of capital. All these interests were arrayed against us, and in the bitter contest through which we passed were earnestly and actively aided by the great majority of the people, that wealth, all that energy and all that great intelligence and capacity could do, was daily and hourly done to defeat the cause of the people. Under these conditions our progress was slow. Finally the question as presented in such a fashion that we must either accept the Senate amendments or no bill, thus permitting the odious McKinley law

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"In nearly every schedule there are large reductions. In the iron, steel, and woolen schedules there are many reductions exceeding 75 per cent. On the basis of the importations of 1922-3, on woolen manufactures alone, there is a reduction to the consumer of more than \$163,000,000. On cottons, an amount, in common value, and on hundreds of other articles, the reduction is greater than that on woolens."

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"I have thus outlined merely the provisions of the great reform measure, it strikes at trusts and monopolies. It reduces the cost of the necessities of life. It to some extent opens our markets at home and enlarges our markets abroad. It promotes agriculture, it encourages manufacturing, and it will add to the comfort of millions of our fellow citizens.

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While we have not done all we hoped to do, we have done more in the past year to redress the wrongs of the people, we have done more for their relief than was ever done by any party in the same length of time in any country under the sun. These are bold words, yet I hold myself at all times ready to defend them. Coming into power at a time of panic, when business was at a standstill and when labor was unemployed, when our treasury was empty, with courage and with the aid of the people, we struggled with the enemies of the people. We emerged from that struggle in this: We have repaid the McKinley law, we have greatly reduced taxation, we have made living cheaper, we have

made all money taxable, we have taxed surplus incomes, we have restored freedom of elections, we have reduced public expenditures, and we have declared undying hostility to all trusts and monopolies organized for the oppression of the people.

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Smith would produce a terrible panic. Mr. Smith closed his speech with an appeal to the voters of the State to remain true to the Democratic principles of sound money inaugurated by Jefferson, supported by Jackson, and preserved by Cleveland.

Telegraphic Brevities.

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Stone Lake, near Cusaspolis, Mich., is to be dynamited in the search for the body of Dr. A. B. Conklin, who disappeared so mysteriously a week ago.

Vice President Boggs, of the whisky trust

ing concerning the proposition to resist the increase of 20 cents in the tax on whisky that no action had yet been taken by the company, but intimated that it will receive early consideration by the board of directors.

In the United States district court at Indianapolis Judge Baker found that Agassiz & Co., of Chicago, and the Ashokan Ind., of the Wabash trunks were stopped, guilty of contempt of court in violating the restraining order of the court during the railroad strike, but suspended sentence.

William and John McKinley, of this city, and James Charney, of Chicago, have sued the Lake Superior consolidated iron mines, in Duluth, Minn., for \$620,000. They charge that fraud and misrepresentation were used

to induce them to sell the McKinley mine to the Consolidated Company.

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